





THE  
**AFRICAN REPOSITORY,**  
AND  
**COLONIAL JOURNAL.**

---

**VOL. VI. DECEMBER, 1830. No. 10.**

---

**Notice of Publications in behalf of the  
American Colonization Society.**

*Sermon delivered at Springfield, Mass. July 4th, 1829. By  
BAXTER DICKINSON, of the Third Presbyterian church, New-  
ark, N. J.*

*“Africa given to Christ.” A Sermon preached by Rev. REUBEN  
SMITH, of Burlington, before the Vermont Colonization So-  
ciety.*

*An Address delivered on July 5th, 1830, at Zanesville, Ohio,  
before the Zanesville and Putnam Colonization Society, by  
Rev. L. L. HAMLINE.*

*Address by RICHARD W. BARTON, Esq. before the Frederick Co.  
Auxiliary Colonization Society, on the 3d of July, 1830.*

It is impossible for us to do justice to the merits of all the valuable publications which are sent forth to assist the cause of African Colonization. We rejoice in their appearance, and hail them as evidences of public favour and cheering omens of success. They prove that there are hearts that feel the miseries of the African race, and minds engaged to relieve them.—The spirit of interest and activity, in the African cause, is operating throughout nearly the whole union; and we trust that at

no very remote period, the powers of the states and the nation will be applied to sustain it. In the mean time, let every friend to Africa contribute his portion of time and money to urge on the enterprise, recollecting that vast energy belongs to those who have already declared their attachment to it, and that their persevering exertions cannot fail of the desired effect.

The sermons and addresses before us are well adapted to enlighten the minds and excite the feelings of our countrymen, and must convince every candid reader that the design of the American Colonization Society is worthy of his constant and liberal support. They contain interesting facts, sound arguments, and occasional passages of deep and heartfelt eloquence. But we can only present a few extracts. These will show the ardent and elevated enthusiasm, with which the object of the Colonization Society is regarded, and what hopes are cherished that it will be completely fulfilled. The following impressive passage is from the speech of Mr. Barton:

"All nations are indebted for much of their improvement and subsequent grandeur to foreign labours. Ancient Greece, the forum of Demosthenes, the birth place of Leonidas, was first instructed and civilized by colonies, planted upon its shores from Egypt and Phœnicia. Rome, who wielded her sceptre over three continents, owed her foundation to descendants of refugees from sacked Troy, while Rome in her turn partially civilized Britain, ancient Gaul and Hispania. The maxims of philosophy and the science of astronomy were first introduced into Asia from Africa. Asia performed her part in the revolution of letters, by enlightening Europe. Europe in modern centuries enlightened America, and to America is reserved the greatest of benefactions; for around this western hemisphere a bright halo is spreading which will reflect a retributive light upon benighted Africa! Great is the difference observed, however, in the modes pursued, resulting as we have seen in national improvement. Ours is not to follow the conquest of arms, the blood-stained path of the victor—its progress indicated by the violation of rights—the tears of the widow and the wailings of the orphan; but commencing as this society did, in good design, and pure benevolence, so it means to continue; and like its great auxiliary—its ways will be ways of pleasantness and all its paths be paths of peace. It neither contemplates invading the rights of others abroad, nor of violating rights at home. From its first foundation, its members have constantly disclaimed the intention of disturbing the relation between master and slave. Great as the evil is admitted to be, they recognize slaves as property—constitutional, prescriptive, legal property. And they generally enter-

tain the opinion too, that if universal emancipation was practicable, neither the interests of the master, the happiness of the slave, nor the welfare of the colony which they have at heart, would make it desirable. The long established habits of the South, the attachments which are frequently found subsisting between the proprietor and his servants, together with the difficulty of substituting at once white for slave labour, and the derangement which would ensue in the domestic concerns of life, would not merely make general emancipation at once inexpedient, but the attempt would denote the extremity of madness and folly, and convulse this government to its centre. In aiming, however, at the immediate removal of the free people of colour, which constitutes the primary object; if future gradual emancipation, or what is better, the future voluntary liberation of the slaves by their masters for the purpose of colonizing them, be subjects incidentally touched, and confessed to come within the scope of the ulterior objects of this society, it should neither provoke the censure of the patriot, nor excite the morbid sensibility of the slave-holder.

"Is there an individual who will contend that slavery is not a national as well as a moral evil? What has been the means of depopulating our towns; what has scathed the fair face of agriculture and produced in the Southern states a general aspect of dilapidation and decline? We can be at no loss in ascribing this deplorable state of things to the influence of slavery. The N. England states contain a population of about 60 to the square mile, while Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia have 15 to the square mile, only 1-4 of the number embraced in the same limits to the North-East. Nature has been more bountiful to this Southern region as it respects fertility of soil, variety of products, and mildness of climate, and equally so in relation to the number of navigable streams and commercial advantages. It is slavery—slavery which is exerting an effect even in moulding our national character. It has paralyzed the industry and enterprise of the country and dried up the channels of public prosperity."

Judging from a part of the address of Mr. Barton, which we have seen in one of the newspapers, we believe it to contain a lucid exposition of the views of the Society, and to merit an extensive circulation.

The address of the Rev. Mr. Hamline, is written with great spirit, and must have a stirring effect upon all who read it. Mr. Hamline is for no time, half-way measures, but for bringing the very temper and resolution which achieved our national independence, to bear upon the cause of African Colonization. He would have the whole nation ready with a band of a million and a half, to transport and colonize seventy thousand negroes a year.

"For this purpose we should soon be ready with a fund of a million and a half of dollars, annually renewed, to transport and colonize seventy thousand negroes every year. In something less than one hundred years, this would launch the last cargo of blacks from our shores. But we are not engaging in these grand operations as boldly as is necessary. Our progress should be governed by the condition of the Colony, and the disposition of our black population. But instead of this, we are upon an allowance of funds. While the Colony might safely increase its population five hundred per cent. faster than it does, and emigrants might be sent out five hundred per cent. faster than they are, the Colonization Society can pay no regard to either fact, for want of funds. It commands but twenty thousand dollars a year, while one hundred thousand would be too little for this stage of the business. Yet, if one hundred thousand could be raised this year, it would be a handsome improvement upon the practice of the last. And cannot these be raised in such a land, for such a cause, with all the encouragement of past success, and with all the inspiration of prospective triumph? It is less than a penny each if divided among the citizens of the Republic, and only about six cents if collected from the adult males. It is a small contribution. But it would enable the Colonization Society to send five thousand poor Africans to their own chosen home. And it would also be one step, in preparation for giving liberty to thousands. Sirs, the spirit of '76 would not sleep upon such a theme. It would pledge *"life, property, and honour,"* for the execution of a work, so full of promise to a needy and suffering race. If that spirit is not fled from this land; if the fire of patriotism in the American bosom is as pure and as ardent as ever, this cause will triumph. In such a case, the assumption of success is only the enunciation of a corollary, deduced from moral postulates, and axioms, and theorems. We need not labour for critical definitions, or formal diagrams to show it.

"Put us and our cause, beside the revolutionists and their cause. Are we and they equal in patriotism; in our respect for the rights of man; in our regard for moral obligation; in our intellectual and physical capacities? Is our cause equal to theirs, in its promise of benefit to the country; of security to human rights; of fulfilment of moral obligation; and of accomplishment by the application of the same intellectual and physical resources? If these questions both admit an affirmative answer, then it is not to be denied, our cause will triumph.

"As to the first question, we think the vanity of the times will support by a very handsome suffrage, the equality of the two generations. We will turn our attention therefore to the second question."

Mr. Hamline maintains that the cause of African Colonization is equal to that of our Revolution, whether we consider "its promise of good to our country," or of security to the

rights of man—its fulfilment of moral obligation—or the resources necessary for its accomplishment. In this last respect, he thinks the cause of colonization has decidedly the advantage.

“We have finished the comparison. We have endeavored to present each enterprise in undisguised colours. We are willing they should stand, side by side, in description tame or bold, in colourings fair, or flattering, or high wrought; and in any equal dress, we challenge the world to gaze and to judge. Here we repeat the assertion which introduced this comparison. Our cause is equal to the revolution; and if the sons of the republic have not degenerated, and lost the spirit and energy of their fathers, “the cause will triumph.” We repeat it, “the assumption of its success is merely the enunciation of a corollary, deduced from moral postulates, and axioms, and theorems.” We trust in heaven, our degeneracy is not to be demonstrated before the world. We have presages of better things. The sons and daughters of the land are engaging in this work with a zeal prophetic of its happy consummation. True, they have enemies to encounter. But they will not wait to counsel the base in soul. What should *they* care for the abuse of those who are too ignorant to perceive, or too ungenerous to acknowledge, the glory of this heaven-born enterprise?”

“What did Homer and Milton care for vulgar scoffs, when with eagle-flight they soared alone; and with eagle glance surveyed alone, the sublimity of their own peerless and heavenly elevations.”

The following passage, from the very sensible and judicious discourse of the Rev. Mr. Smith, will be interesting to the reflecting Christian.

“*Thirdly*, our attention is strongly called to this people, *by the character of the times*, in which we live. No one, who seriously and intelligently studies passing events, can fail to be convinced, we apprehend, that we are living at an important era of the world’s history. That era, in the opinion of many, commenced a few years previous to the beginning of the present century. Then—besides that mighty *revolution*, which shook all Europe, and which, according to some modern commentators on prophecy, slew the witnesses and ended the 1260 years of Papal persecution—just then, commenced that whole series of remarkable religious movements, which has already effected, under Providence, to put a new aspect on the face of christian society. The first of all the English Missionary Societies, was organized in 1792, the British and Foreign Bible society followed in ’95 and the Sabbath School System had been brought into operation but a few years before. About the same time also, commenced the remarkable series of modern out-pourings of the Holy Spirit, and now what have we already witnessed as the results of these united movements?”

"They have resulted in giving the means of education to more than half a million of children, for whom no other adequate aids to mental improvement existed:—they have translated the scriptures into more than fifty new languages and dialects, and distributed them, freely as water, to almost every nation under heaven:—they have preached the everlasting gospel to many millions of men, living before, in utter ignorance of its existence, and they have gathered, through grace, we have no doubt, a glorious company of the Redeemer's children, many of whom have already gone to heaven.

"Nor is this all, which has been remarkable in our times. *The Jews* have been more cared for, within the last thirty years, than during all the anterior period since their dispersion. Education and other means of knowledge have been far more generally diffused, while science and mechanical invention have been more assiduously applied to useful improvements, and have effected already an almost entire change in the facilities of intercourse and commerce.

"Nor must we omit here a notice of those *political changes* which have marked, and are still marking, the same period.

"The principles of civil and religious liberty, though obstructed for a season by a mighty reaction in some parts of Europe, have been extending themselves in secret, and the convulsive struggles of Naples, and Spain and Piedmont, have been but the natural breaking out of these suppressed emotions. In France they have at length been successful, and the world has been surprised with a Revolution, not less distinguished by its moderation, than the reasonableness of its principles, and the extent and propitiousness of its influence.

"The Mahomedan power, in the mean time, has experienced an extensive diminution of its resources, and that in several ways. The Sultan has been, for the first time, conquered and humbled by the Russians: The province of Egypt has revolted under *Ali Pacha*: Greece another dependency, has obtained her independence—and now the conquest of Algiers has broken the charm of Islamism, in another strong hold, and opened all northern Africa to the influence of civilization.

"I know not how these things may present themselves to others; but to me, I confess, they appear immensely interesting. I am no visionary observer of the signs of the times; but these events have come upon us in such a remarkable and rapid succession: they have so *seemed* to correspond with prophecy, and have in point of fact already wrought so many favourable changes in the state of human society, as to justify the hope, at least, that the world is approaching its final and most glorious state.—We do emphatically live in *the last days*, and this is another reason for calling our attention to the destinies of the African race. They are given to Christ, as you have heard; and his latter-day glory cannot be full, until their gathering is effected.



"And here let me remind you of another remarkable fact: *that precisely at the commencement of the era, which has been mentioned, began also, the first decided movements in Providence, towards the renovation of the Africans.* The Revolution in *St. Domingo* commenced in 1791—and the final establishment of the English Colony at *Sierra Leone* was effected in 1792.

"It is remarkable, moreover, that within the same period, the most unwearied exertions have been made, for the abolition of the slave trade, and that every civilized nation, except two, have now agreed to consider it as unlawful.

"Finally, it has been within the same period that *the system of Colonization for people of Color*, has been devised; and it is in reference to this view,—the final renovation of Africa—that this interesting movement, has, as appears to me, its greatest importance. This Society was formed in the year 1816 at the city of Washington, and by some of the first of our great and good men from every portion of the United States. They purposed it primarily as a system of relief for two millions of fellow men in our own country—a population dangerous to ourselves and necessarily degraded here: but their ultimate object was even greater than this, and they extended their hopes to no less a consummation than the civilization and christianity of a whole continent.

"And thus far this noble enterprise has decidedly prospered. Experiencing as yet no patronage but that of charity and voluntary association, it has effected the establishment of a colony of more than 1700 blacks on the western shore of Africa, who have already attained to all the advantages of a free and civilized community."

Mr. Dickinson's sermon contains much valuable matter. We wish that the facts and arguments which it exhibits, might be considered by every citizen of the United States. It is written with great perspicuity and energy. The following remarks deserve the serious attention of every member of our State and National Legislature.

"In considering the practicability of the colonizing enterprise, another inquiry is still presented.

"5. *Has our country the resources demanded for the accomplishment of an object of such magnitude?* The transportation of more than two millions of souls to a remote country is indeed an object of formidable aspect. It obviously cannot be accomplished at once.—But that the number can be gradually diminished, till utterly extinguished, may be made to appear, it is believed, from a little arithmetical calculation. Let the object be to prevent by transportation the future increase of this people, and to reduce annually but a little the original stock, and who can fail to perceive the importance and glory of the enterprise? And can this object be achieved by such means as the country can readily bring to bear upon it

"The annual increase of the free blacks is estimated to be two and a half per cent. and that of the slaves to be three per cent. The last census being taken as the data of calculation, the actual increase of the former would be annually six thousand, and of the latter forty-six thousand;—or of both united fifty-two thousand.—The average expense of each emigrant, young and old, including passage money and subsistence, is found by the experience of the Society to be twenty dollars. It is supposed it may yet be considerably reduced.—The annual cost of transporting the contemplated number to the coast of Africa, then, would be *one million and forty thousand dollars*. Here is the tax to be levied upon the United States, for the purpose of opposing an effectual barrier to the growth of an evil which the united voice of the land is beginning loudly to deplore—an evil, which, if not arrested, must inevitably lead to results on which the eye looks with horror. *And can this tax be paid*. Assessed upon the ten millions of white population equally, it would be *nine and a half cents* for each—or about *fifty cents* for each family. And where is the family that cannot pay its full proportion? Let the man of princely estate withhold the generous donation he might spare as well as not, and who would still be burdened by the expense of this mighty enterprise? Assessed upon the professed disciples of the benevolent Saviour of all denominations, the tax would be about one dollar annually for each. Let the church alone, then, assume the burden—the church, solemnly pledged for works of benevolence—and who will harbour the apprehension that she must be impoverished? And what Christian, calculating soon to exchange all earthly possessions for the imperishable glories of the upper world, will clinch the dollar that might perpetuate the liberties of his country, contribute to rescue thousands from deep affliction, and shed the blessings of civilization and the gospel over a continent?

"Let such a tide of public sentiment in favour of the project be raised as to justify the *General Government* in assuming the pecuniary burden, and who honestly believes that any of the great interests of the country would suffer? Is a nation like this to be embarrassed by an annual appropriation of little more than a million of dollars to the cause of humanity?—a nation that can extinguish in a year twelve millions of national debt, and at the same time prosecute with vigour its majestic plans of defence and of internal improvement?—a nation, one of whose States can hazard six millions of dollars on the project of opening a single canal—a nation, whose canvass whitens every sea, and proudly enters almost every harbour of the globe?—a nation whose villages and cities are rising as by magic over a fertile territory of two millions of square miles?—a nation destined within the compass of the passing century to embosom a white population of eighty millions? With the past smiles of Divine Providence, our national debt will soon be annihilated. And from that glad hour let the government provide liberally for all its necessary operations—let it

push forward every wheel in its splendid machinery of political improvement, and then give to our cause but the *surplus* of its revenue; and, as regards the expense of transportation, it will furnish the means of granting to every African exile among us a happy home in the land of his fathers within the compass of six years—Let it bestow but *half the amount of the expense of our last war*, and it would enable the Society to accomplish all at which its benevolence grasps. Let the community make for the object an annual offering *equal to that which it taxes itself for intoxicating liquors*; and it would enable the Society to purchase from their bondage at a fair price, the entire slave population of our country in five, or at most six years. And the offering would lay the axe at the root of the tree as regards the two deadliest evils in the land.

“Whether, then, the burden of this enterprise be sustained by the voluntary contributions of the community, or by the resources of the civil government, it cannot be the occasion of suffering to the nation. The money can be spared without seriously abridging individual comfort or national improvement.”



## Report of the Vermont Col. Society.

We rejoice to perceive that our friends in Vermont are not weary in well doing. Their Report gives evidence that this Institution, among the earliest and most liberal auxiliaries to our Society, still holds on its way with undiminished liberality, resolution and hope.

### REPORT:

One of the methods which the wise Ruler of the universe has adopted for bringing good out of evil is, to require those who *possess* to give to those who are in *want*. By such an arrangement, are all blessed. The wants and woes of the wretched furnish the occasion of a sweet alleviation, and of much positive enjoyment from the hand of philanthropy; while, in communicating these the philanthropist himself enjoys, in giving, a still greater happiness. All benevolent institutions are therefore fountains of enjoyment to their members. And the enjoyment they confer is, doubtless, in some degree, proportioned to the greatness of the object at which they aim, and to the success which attends their operations. Among these institutions, the society whose anniversary we are assembled to celebrate, holds an honourable rank. We say nothing to the disparagement of other charitable societies. These form a bright constellation of luminaries that adorn and bless the age in which it is our happy

ness to live, and we doubt not are destined to bless the generations to come, to the latest time. Most cordially we wish them an overflowing treasury, an efficient and powerful agency, and success transcending even their most sanguine hopes. Nor do we doubt that these wishes are reciprocated.

Our anniversary, like that of all kindred institutions, furnishes a pleasing opportunity for mutual congratulation; while standing as it were on some little eminence that overlooks the surrounding region, we survey the ground we have gained, and contemplate the prospect that opens before us.

The population of the Colony of Liberia is probably at this time, not less than seventeen hundred. All its interests, it appears, are prosperous; but the death of Dr. Anderson, Assistant Agent and Physician of the Colony, has called the inhabitants again to mourning, while yet their tears for their beloved Ashmun and his worthy successor, Randall, had not ceased to flow. It seems evident, beyond a question, that the sending of white men to Africa is inexpedient, except so far as may be considered absolutely necessary to the safety of the Colony. Beyond this, it seems an unwarrantable waste of valuable lives. At the same time, we should contemplate with adoring gratitude, the goodness of that Providence which has raised up men willing to encounter the perils of the climate, and not counting their lives dear, when the exigencies of the Colony have called for their services. Their memory is enshrined in the hearts of the Colonists, and of their friends in America; and we doubt not that millions of Africans shall one day rise up and call them blessed.

While various melancholy facts have shown that white men cannot expect to live long in the Colony, evidence, no less conclusive, has been given, that the climate is congenial to the constitution of the negro, and that Africa is his proper home. In the possession of a country luxuriantly fertile, watered by noble rivers, with no winter to obstruct the progress of vegetation, possessing great commercial advantages, with an extent of one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles of sea coast, with an active commerce; enjoying the friendship of the neighbouring tribes, who are eagerly seeking the advantages which the Colony affords for intellectual improvement, and for acquiring a

knowledge of the useful arts; with schools for the instruction of most of the children of the Colony; with houses of worship and religious instruction for the whole population; with a constitution and laws modified according to the peculiar circumstances of the Colony, securing to the people the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty; Liberia stands at this moment a noble monument of American Philanthropy, and promises at no distant period, to present to the eye of benevolence, an extensive and flourishing republic; blessing Africa with its light, and cheering her afflicted children with the promise of universal emancipation.

Every year the cause of colonization gains in the confidence and the affections of the American people. State Societies have been formed in fifteen of the states, and the county and town auxiliaries amount to more than one hundred and fifty. The legislatures of thirteen states have passed resolutions approving of the object of the Society, eleven of which have instructed their senators, and requested their representatives in Congress, to use their influence for the furtherance of it in the national councils.

The pecuniary patronage which the Society has received, it is believed, has been greater the present year than ever before. Collections on or near the fourth of July, have been more numerous than ever, and there is much reason to hope will continue to increase, till every worshipping assembly in the nation shall forward its annual contribution to the Society's treasury.

Thirty subscriptions of one hundred dollars a year, for ten years, are announced as having been made to the noble devise of Gerrit Smith, Esq. to raise for the Society, by such subscriptions, in ten years, one hundred thousand dollars. We pause to ask, "Is there no individual in Vermont who can afford himself the happiness of adding one to the list of these subscriptions?" Eighteen subscriptions of fifty dollars each have been obtained on the plan proposed for raising twenty thousand dollars.

Meanwhile, the wants of the Society are increasing more rapidly than its funds. The last Report of the Parent Society states that applications for a passage to Africa have been made for about one thousand free persons of colour, and six hundred slaves, and that information has been received from a respecta-

ble source, that not less than two thousand slaves would be liberated in North Carolina, provided there were reason to expect their immediate removal.

An extensive and interesting desire, among the owners of slaves, to emancipate them, undoubtedly exists. The last number of the *African Repository* states as follows: "A family manumitted by a gentleman lately deceased in Essex county, Va. are expected to embark in the vessel of the Society soon to sail from Norfolk. Property has been left to this family to the amount of about four or five hundred dollars. A lady near Fredericksburgh has, we are informed, signified her intention of sending the whole number of her slaves (50) to the Colony. A gentleman in Montgomery county, Md. has resolved to manumit twenty slaves for the purpose of African colonization, and they are expected to sail in the next vessel. A generous lady near Charlestown, Va. has resolved to emancipate twelve for the same philanthropic purpose. Two of these have been purchased by this lady that they might be permitted to accompany their relatives. For one of these she gave four hundred and fifty dollars, and for the other three hundred and fifty dollars. All these are fitted out with clothing and household furniture, and such things as may contribute to the comforts of their voyage."

These are specimens of the spirit of emancipation which is beginning to operate among the southern population. Thus it will be seen that a great and effectual door is opened for the operations of the Society. Its funds are vastly inadequate to the accomplishment of its aims. They will continue to be so, until the government of the Union shall put forth its strong hand to the work. That time we trust is not remote. But until it arrives the friends of the cause associated in auxiliaries, must do what they can; and Vermont must not fail to be every year promptly forthcoming to sustain her share of the burden. We trust she will not.

The Managers of this auxiliary, at their last meeting, still preferring the method of obtaining funds by taking collections in our worshipping assemblies, as the least expensive, and on all accounts the least exceptionable if the practice could be

come universal, resolved for one year more to depend on this method for replenishing our treasury.

From the Treasurer's Report hereto appended, it will appear that, although the collections have not been so general as we hoped, and ardently desired, they have still been such as to encourage us to persevere in this method of asking the people of Vermont for their support in this benevolent cause. One hundred and twelve congregations at least have sent forward their collections, besides several who have forwarded theirs directly to the treasury of the Parent Society at Washington.

These, with several donations, and the annual payment of members have furnished a sum amounting to nine hundred and ninety-two dollars.\*

Among the various collections we notice with peculiar emotions, the contribution of thirty dollars by the ladies of Castleton to constitute their pastor a member for life of the Parent Society. This, we are told, was done at the suggestion of the lamented friend and patron of our Society, the Hon. Chauncey Langdon, at the last public meeting he attended before his spirit took its flight to another, and we hope a happier world. The example of these benevolent ladies we commend to the consideration and to the imitation, if they should judge it advisable, of the ladies of Vermont.

The great objects of our association should be prominently set forth, and be ever kept distinctly in view. Two millions of degraded and wretched people, otherwise doomed with their posterity to perpetual degradation, are to be transported to Africa and placed in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges in which we ourselves so abundantly participate. The slave trade is to be exterminated root and branch. Africa is to be civilized, and all her millions enlightened by the glorious gospel of the grace of God. When these objects are accomplished, then, and not till then, will the time have arrived for this Society to rest from its labours, or to turn the streams of its beneficence into other channels.

Let us, then, gird ourselves to the work, with new zeal and vigour. Let us consider ourselves in this cause enlisted for

---

\* Including the sums received at and since the annual meeting.

life. It is for us to begin and carry forward to the last hour of our mortal existence, what the next generation is appointed to complete. The full harvest of what we are now sowing, it is true, is reserved for the reaping of after ages. But the testimony of Him who has called us to the happy work, bids us look forward to a period when he that soweth, and he that reapeth, SHALL REJOICE TOGETHER.



## **New York African Free School.**

We have received from Mr. C. C. Andrews, Teacher of the boys in this school, a valuable history of its origin and progress, which he has recently published with many interesting specimens of original composition by the pupils under his care. The first African Free School in New York, was founded in 1787. Only about forty pupils at first attended, but in 1791 a Female Teacher was employed to instruct the girls, and the school appeared to promise increased usefulness. For nearly 20 years the number of scholars continued to vary from 40 to 60, but the introduction of the monitorial system in 1809, improved the condition of the school, and added much to the number of pupils. About 700 pupils are now attached to this institution, and the building appropriated to the use of the boy's department "is of brick, two stories high, 75 by 35 feet, standing on a lot of ground 50 feet wide by 100 deep, fronting on Mulberry street, and will contain 500 scholars." For this valuable building the friends of the people of colour were particularly indebted to the liberality and efforts of John Murray, Esq. a gentleman of the most upright and disinterested character. The editor of a very respectable paper in New York, after attending one of the examinations at this school, remarks, "there is one remarkable fact connected with the effects of this excellent school upon the moral condition of the blacks. Our readers need not be informed, that at every term of the Court of Sessions, many blacks, generally from 12 to 20, are convicted of crimes and sent to the State prison or penitentiary. This school has now been in operation several years, and several thousand scholars have received the benefits of a good thorough English education; and



*but three persons who have been educated here, have been convicted in our Criminal Courts.*

“This singular fact speaks volumes in favor of persevering in our endeavour to improve the condition of this unfortunate class of people. While, therefore, the African Free School is producing such results upon this class of our fellow beings, and snatching them from a state of ignorance, superstition, credulity and crime, let us cherish it; and let us frown indignantly upon that spirit of sectarian cupidity, that would divert a fund so appropriately set apart for, and so beneficially employed in this noble and philanthropic undertaking. And let us not forget to thank the Friends for what they have done in this honorable cause.”

The following questions were put by Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell of this city to G. R. Allen, a pupil aged 10 years, and the answers were taken down verbatim, by a third person, September 21st, 1826.

*Q.* What keeps the several parts of this pen together?

*A.* The attraction of cohesion.

*Q.* What is the attraction of cohesion?

*A.* It is that power which binds the several parts of bodies together, when they are placed sufficiently near each other; or prevents them from separating, when they touch.

*Q.* Has the earth any attraction?

*A.* Yes, Sir, the attraction of gravitation.

*Q.* What is the earth?

*A.* It is a planet, and the third, in the solar system.

*Q.* What surrounds the earth?

*A.* The atmosphere.

*Q.* Of what does the earth consist?

*A.* Of land and water.

*Q.* What shape has the earth?

*A.* It is round.

*Q.* How do you know it is round?

*A.* Because we can see the *tops* of ships' masts *first* at sea.

*Q.* Does the earth stand still, or move?

*A.* It moves on its axis, and has its motion round the sun.

*Q.* What takes place from these motions?

*A.* Its motion round the sun produces the changes of the seasons; and its motion on its axis, the succession of day and night.

*Q.* If the earth turns round, why are we not turned heels up at midnight?

*A.* Because the attraction of gravity, draws all bodies towards the centre of the earth.

*Q.* Does any other planet obey the laws of gravitation?

*A.* Yes, Sir, Mars, as well as the other smaller planets, called asteroids, Jupiter, &c.

*Q.* Has the earth any satellite?

*A.* Yes, the moon is the earth's satellite.

*Q.* Has any other planet a satellite, or moon?

*A.* Yes, Saturn has seven and Jupiter has four, and they all gravitate towards their respective principals

*Q.* Have we any antipodes?

*A.* Yes, Sir, they are the people directly under us, they have their feet opposite to our feet.

*Q.* What is the nearest shape in nature to the earth?

*A.* An orange, because it is flattened at each end, like the poles of the world.

*Q.* Does not the power of gravity act upon all bodies? *A.* Yes, Sir.

*Q.* Why then does not the earth's attraction bring down the moon upon us?

*A.* Because the great distance that the moon is from the earth lessens the effect of the power of gravity upon it; for, the effects of a power which proceeds from a centre, decreases, as the squares of the distance from that centre increases; and, as the moon is at the distance of sixty semi-diameters of the earth from the earth; the square of 60 is 36,000, and as the earth's attraction upon the moon is 36,000 times less at the moon, than at the earth's surface, it keeps at its present distance from us.

*Q.* Do you know what weight is?

*A.* (After some reflection) Yes, Sir; it is the attraction of gravitation.

*Q.* How much would a ball, which here weighs a pound, weigh if it were removed 4,000 miles from the earth?

*A.* As it then would be double the distance from the centre of gravity, the square of 2 is 4, and, according to the rule I mentioned just now, the ball would weigh but a quarter of a pound, or one fourth of what it weighs here.

#### CERTIFICATE.

NEW YORK, *September, 1826.*

"The little black boy, G. R. Allen, is entitled to the credit of answering the preceding questions, in the manner stated, without previously knowing exactly what was to be propounded to him.

(Signed)

"SAMUEL L. MITCHELL."

## African Natural History.

### THE LION

May justly be styled the lord of the forest; there he ranges uncontrolled; for his roar is so tremendous, that when reverberated by the woods or mountains, it resembles thunder, and all the animal creation flies before it. This roar is the Lion's natural note; for when enraged he has a different growl, which is short, broken and reiterated. He then lashes his sides with his tail, erects his mane till it stands up like bristles, and his eyes seem to emit sparks of fire.

The form of the Lion is a perfect model of strength combined with agility, and at the same time strikingly bold and majestic. His large and shaggy mane encircling his awful front, his ample eye brows, and fiery eyes, which upon the least irritation glow with a fierce and striking lustre, with the formidable appearance of his teeth, altogether form a picture of terrific grandeur unparalleled in any other species of the animal creation.

The face of the Lion is very broad, and quite surrounded with the mane, which gives it a singularly majestic appearance; for the top of the head, the temples, the cheeks, the under jaw, the neck, the breast, the shoulders, the belly, and the hinder part of the legs, are all furnished with long hair, but that on the rest of the body is very short; his tongue is exceedingly rough and prickly, and by licking will easily take off the skin of a man's hand; a circumstance which ought carefully to be guarded against by those who keep lions, or amuse themselves with them, although ever so well tamed: for if this animal once either sees or tastes blood, his fury is beyond all restraint, and he immediately destroys his victim. Several instances of this kind have been known.

One gentleman, in particular kept a lion, which was almost as tractable as a dog, and used to caress his master in the same manner as that animal. The gentleman often used to permit him to lick his hands, a familiarity against which he was often cautioned by an intelligent friend. Regardless, however, of this warning, and confiding in the attachment of his favourite, he continued the practice until one time the prickly tongue of the Lion fetched blood from his hand, upon which the animal forgetting his former affection, instantly flew upon his master and tore him to pieces.

The general colour of the Lion is a tawny yellow, his height from four feet to four feet and a half, and his length eight or nine feet; but those we see exhibited in this country are seldom so large. The formation of the eye in relation to the contraction and dilatation of the pupil, is nearly the same in the Lion as in the cat: the former cannot, any more than the lat-

ter bear a strong light, and consequently he seldom appears abroad in the day, but prowls about chiefly at night. As the sight of the Lion, notwithstanding the fierce sparkling of his eyes, is observed to be defective, his smelling appears to be less acute; and as all living creatures avoid him, he is for the most part obliged to have recourse to artifice to take his prey. Like the Tiger, therefore, he bounds upon it from a place of concealment, and on these occasions easily makes springs of eighteen or twenty feet. Sometimes he makes two or three of these bounds; but if he miss his object, he gives up his pursuit, returns to his place of ambush, and lies in wait for another opportunity. The Lion, as well as the Tiger, commonly chooses his lurking place near a spring, or on the brink of a river, where he may have an opportunity of surprizing such animals as come to quench their thirst. However, although the Lion and the Tiger have a similar method of watching and seizing their prey, they differ considerably in some of their other characteristics. The natural disposition of the Lion is universally allowed to have more of magnanimity, and contempt for inferior enemies, than that of most other large and predatory animals. This has induced many persons to relate wonderful, and in some instances, altogether incredible stories, respecting this royal beast. "A Jacobin Monk of Versailles," says the Pere Labat, "being in slavery at Mequinez, resolved with a companion, to attempt an escape. They got out of their prison, and travelled during the night only, to a considerable distance, resting in the woods by day, and hiding themselves among the bushes.—At the end of the second night, they came to a pond,—this was the first water they had seen, since their escape; and of course they approached it with great eagerness; but when they were at a little distance from the bank, they observed a lion—After some consultation, they agreed to go up to the animal, and submissively to implore his pity; accordingly they kneeled before the beast, and in a mournful tone, related their misfortunes and miseries—the lion, as they told the story, seemed affected at the relation, and withdrew to some distance from the water—this gave the boldest of the men, an opportunity of going down to the pond, and filling his vessels, while the other continued his lamentable oration; they afterwards both passed on their way before the lion, which made no attempt whatever either to injure or molest them." The story, as thus related by two superstitious old monks, is too ridiculous to obtain any credit as to the motives which induced the animal to such a mode of conduct. It, however, may be considered to rest on a better foundation; when it is observed that the lion might have had his appetite fully satisfied, previously to their appearance, and at that moment been too indolent to attempt to injure them—his retiring at the relation of their story, was no doubt to suit his own convenience only, thus interrupted as he was by wanderers. Of the generosity of the Lion many instances stand on record. Every scho-

lar is acquainted with the story of Androcles, the Roman slave, who, being ill-treated by his master, the proconsul of Africa, escaped into the desert, where exhausted with hunger and fatigue, he took up his lodging in a cavern, which contrary to his expectation, proved to be a lion's den.—He had not remained long, before an enormous lion entered—Androcles found it impossible to escape, and gave himself up for lost. The lion approached him, but instead of destroying him, held up his foot, which was wounded and bloody, and made a growling complaint, as if he craved the man's help—Androcles considering that nothing could add to the danger of his situation, with a courage that despair excited, and undoubtedly with a trembling hand, laid hold of the lion's foot, and drew out a large thorn, which had been the cause of his pain. The beast finding himself much eased, caressed the man who had rendered him this service, then laid down and slept beside him. The next night the lion went out again, found some prey, brought it home, and laid it at the feet of his benefactor. A perfect familiarity commenced between Androcles and the lion, and in this manner they lived, three years. At the expiration of this period, the slave, knowing that the term of his master's proconsulship in Africa had expired, supposing that he himself was forgotten, left the den in the lion's absence and made his way to the Roman Colony; but being unfortunately recognized for a runaway slave he was taken and sent to Rome to his master. By the Roman laws, the master was invested with absolute power over his slaves, and this unfeeling barbarian ordered Androcles to be thrown to the wild beasts in the Amphitheatre—no sooner was the poor slave placed in this dreadful situation, than he was approached by an enormous lion, which, as both he himself, and the spectators of this interesting scene supposed, was to bury him in its voracious stomach—at the moment, however, when the people expected to see the terrible creature open his tremendous jaws to devour his victim, he, to every one's surprise, fell down at the man's feet, and began to fawn upon him like a Spaniel; Androcles then recognized him to be the identical lion with which he had lived so familiarly in Africa, which, having been unfortunate like himself, had been taken and carried to Rome for the public shows.

This happened in the reign of Caligula, and that emperor, being informed of so extraordinary a circumstance, obliged the cruel master to liberate the slave. By the emperor's order the Lion was also given to Androcles, who traversed the streets of Rome, attended by his old friend. The lion would never leave him, but constantly accompanied him, and proved to the man a source of wealth, by the emoluments which it procured him, for the gratification of public curiosity.

A remarkable instance of recollection, and grateful attachment is related, by Mr. Hope, of a lion belonging to her grace the Dutchess of Hamilton.—“one day” says our author, “I had the honour of dining with the

Dutchess. After dinner, the company attended her grace to see a lion fed, which she kept in the court. While we were admiring his fierceness and teasing him with sticks, to make him abandon his prey, and fly at us, the Porter came and informed the Dutchess, that a sergeant with some recruits at the gate, begged to see the lion. They were accordingly admitted at the moment the lion was growling over his prey. The sergeant advancing to the cage, called *Nero, Nero, poor Nero, dont you know me?* The animal instantly turned his head to look at him; then left his prey, and came wagging his tail, to the side of the cage. The man put his hand upon him and patted him; telling us at the same time, it was three years since they had seen each other; that the care of the lion, on his passage from Gibraltar, had been committed to him, and he was happy to see the poor beast show so much gratitude for his attention.

When the lion has become acquainted, with human superiority, his courage has been so degenerated, that he has even been scared away with a shout: and in a tame state, we have an instance of one of these animals being overcome by a goat. Mr. Bruce, commander general of the Senegal Company, on the coast of Africa, had near him a full grown tame lion, when a flock of goats was brought, that had just been purchased. They were so terrified at this enormous animal, that all of them ran off except one; but he looking steadfastly at the lion, stamped with his foot upon the ground in a menacing attitude; then retreated three steps, and, instantly returning, struck, the lion's forehead so forcibly with his horns, that the animal was nearly stunned. The goat repeated his blow several times and the lion was thrown into such confusion, that he was at length obliged to conceal himself behind his master.

The lion is sometimes held at bay, considerable time by the Buffalo, and it is not always that he proves victorious over other animals, as will appear from the following anecdote:

A Florentine gentleman had a mule so exceedingly vicious, as to be altogether ungovernable, from its kicking and biting every person, that approached it. He ordered it to be turned into the court of his menagerie, and a lion to be let loose upon it. The lion roared aloud when he first observed the animal; but the mule, without seeming at all alarmed, ran to a corner of the court, and so placed herself, that she could only be attacked in the rear. In this situation she waited the onset, at the same time watching with the greatest attention, all the motions of her adversary. The lion, aware of the difficulty, used all his art, but to no purpose, to throw her off her guard. At last the mule, seizing a favourable opportunity, gave him such a salute in the face with her hind feet, as to beat out eight or ten of his teeth; and to compel the animal to retire to his lodge, without making any further attempts to seize upon her, thus leaving her in quiet possession of the field.

It is a vulgar error that the lion is alarmed at the crowing of a cock.—He is however said to be frightened at the appearance of serpents near him. Some of the Moors, induced by this notion, when they are pursued by a lion, are said occasionally to loose their turban entirely out, and wave about the twisted linen so as to make it appear like a serpent.—The *Sieur Frejus*, in his travels in Mauritania, informs us, that this will always have the desired effect of driving the animals away.

The Lion is a long-lived animal, although the precise period of its existence is perhaps unknown. By *Buffon*, it is limited to twenty or twenty-two years; but it is certain that its life is of much longer duration.—The great Lion called *Pompey*, which died in the Tower, A. D. 1760, was known to have been there above seventy years; and another, brought from Africa, died in the same place, at the age of sixty-three.

The Lioness goes five months with young and produces three or four at a time. She is smaller than the Lion and not so fierce, except in defence of her whelps, or in procuring them food, in which cases she is not inferior to the Lion in ferocity, nor less to be dreaded.

The influence of climate which is so visible in the whole animal race, is strikingly conspicuous in the lion species. Excessive heat appears essential to the perfection of its size, strength, and courage. The hottest regions of Asia and Africa seem to be its native soil. In the scorched plains of the torrid zone, in the immense deserts of *Zuara* and *Biledugerd*, and in the other interior parts of Africa, lions are the most numerous, as well as the most formidable. In those desolate regions, this animal reigns sole master. As a proof of the congeniality of heat to this animal's nature, it is sufficient to observe, that in the same latitude the Lions which inhabit the mountainous parts, where the air is cooler, have neither the strength nor the courage of those which are found in the plain; and those which are bred in temperate climates, are not near so formidable as those which are produced under the burning sun of Africa, where their fury is tremendous, and their courage undaunted. The Lion of the desert is not intimidated by the presence of men, nor terrified even by their numbers. A single Lion has been known to attack a whole caravan. Having never experienced the arts and combination of man, they are under no apprehensions of his power.

*M. Buffon* supposes that the species is reduced to the fiftieth part of its former number. The Romans undoubtedly contributed very much to its diminution in the Northern parts of Africa. *Mr. Shaw* observes, that they carried more lions from *Lybia* to Rome in one year for their public spectacles, than could now be found in all that country. It is also remarked, that in Turkey, Persia, and India, lions are not so common as formerly.

The interior of Africa is at this time the grand central resort, not only of this, but of all other ferocious animals, with the sole exception of the tiger,

which is a native of India, and the countries beyond the Ganges; and according to M. Renmel, and other intelligent writers, maintains the exclusive possession of the Sunderbunds of Bengal.

Among the Colonists at the Cape of Good Hope, hunting the lion is a favorite diversion. In the day time, and on the open plain, twelve or fourteen dogs will master a huge lion. Although the strength of this animal is so great, that one of them has been known to seize a heifer, carry it off with ease, and even when holding it in his mouth, to leap over a ditch apparently without any difficulty, yet it is not very fleet in running. In hunting, therefore, the dogs soon come up with him: the lion then, with a kind of sullen disdain, turns about and waits the attack, shaking his mane, and roaring with a short and broken growl. The dogs then rush on him on every side, and tear him to pieces. The flesh of the lion is said to have a strong and disagreeable flavour, but, however, it is frequently eaten by the negroes; and the grease, which is of a penetrating nature, is of use for medical purposes.

The Moors use the skin of the lion as a quilt for their beds. It is said to have the remarkable property of keeping mice or rats out of any room where it is deposited, for a considerable length of time after it is taken from the animal.—[*Bigland's Nat. History*.]

(*To be continued.*)



## Rev. Mr. Bascom's Agency.

Among the Societies organized by this gentleman, are the following, as specified by him in a recent letter.

1st The Shelbyville and Shelby co. Colonization Society, Kentucky. 2d The Middletown Colonization Society, Jefferson county, Ky. 3. The Springfield and Washington county Colonization Society, Ky. 4. The Danville and Mercer county Colonization Society, Ky. 5 The Lancaster and Gerrard county Colonization Society, Ky. 6 The Richmond and Madison county Colonization Society, Ky. 7 The Paris and Bourbon county Colonization Society, Ky. 8 The Carlisle and Nicholas county Colonization Society, Ky. 9 The Flemingsburg and Fleming county Colonization Society, Ky. 10 The Geneva Colonization Society, New York. 11 The nucleus of a Society, Buffalo, N. Y. 12 Aided seventy members to the Chautaugua Colonization Society, Westfield, N. Y. 13 The St. Clairsville Colonization Society, Ohio. 14 The Belleville Colonization Society, Penna. 15 The Williamsport Colonization Society, Penna. 16 The Cookstown Colonization Society, Penna. 17 The Cythman and Harrison county Colonization Society, Ky. 18 The Augusta and Bracken county Colonization Society, Ky. 19 The Winchester and Clarke county



ty Colonization Society, Ky. 20 The Mountsterling and Montgomery county Colonization Society, Ky. 21 The Springfield Colonization Society, Bath county, Ky. 22 The North Middletown Colonization Society, Bourbon county, Ky. 23 The Georgetown and Scott county Colonization Society, Ky. 24 The Nicholasville and Jessamine county Colonization Society, Ky. 25 The Bowling Green and Warren county Colonization Society, Ky. 26 The Glasgow and Barren county Colonization Society, Ky. 27 The Greensburgh and Green county Colonization Society, Ky. 28 The Lebanon Colonization Society, Washington county, Ky.

"I have made arrangements for the formation of numerous other societies in addition, but cannot now report. In many of the Societies above, the numbers exceed a hundred members. To old societies, in different places, I have added more than a *thousand* members. In some instances forty and fifty at once. In addition to my former collections, I have the following to report, which you will please *publish* immediately.

"Camp-meeting, Adams co. O. \$18 25. Rev. Elij. H. Field, Ripley, O. \$1, Versailles, Ky. \$38 75 and \$15 from the Society; Shelbyville, Ky. \$26 85 and \$20 from the Society; Frankfort, Ky. from the Society \$78, the amount of a collection taken up after an address by myself, before the Synod of Kentucky, at the *unanimous* request of that body. Cincinnati, Ohio, address in the first Presbyterian church, collection \$158 50. Lawrenceburg, Inda. \$27 58. From the Augusta Colonization Society, Ky. \$13 50, including \$10 by John Mears, Esq. a life member. Lebanon, Ohio, \$20 and \$5 for the Repository,—credit Messrs. Dunlavy and Corwine. From the Rev. George W. Mayly, \$3 12½, 4th July collection. From the Rev. B. Frazee, \$3 37½, 4th July collection—both of Clinton county, Ohio. Dayton, Ohio, \$27 56½. Troy, Ohio, \$5 37½, and \$3 37½ from Society. Piqua, Ohio, \$16 31½, including \$5 by Samuel Caldwell, Esq. Urbana, Ohio, \$18 16, including \$5 by John Goddard, Esq. Springfield, Ohio, \$14 25, including \$3 by Mrs. Sarah Fisher. Xenia, Ohio, \$17 82, and \$25 from the Female Colonization Society of that place. Wilmington, Ohio, \$12 06½. Hillsborough, Ohio, \$19 25. Rev. Joab W. Ragan, for Repository, \$2—send to Springfield, Clark county, Ohio. I will add, that a Female Colonization Society was organized in Xenia, Ohio, on the 8th November, and as the example is valuable in the West, I send you the names of the officers for publication: *Directress*—Mrs. Jane C. Steel. *Treasurer*—Mrs. McMillan. *Secretary*—Mrs. Rachael Cunningham. *Managers*—Mrs. Mattha Galloway, Mrs. Eliza Perkins, Miss Mary Martin, Miss Martha Ball, Mrs. Poppenow, Mrs. Fowler."

### Agency of R. S. Finley, Esq.

The following extract from a letter, recently received from this gentleman, will show the measures which he has adopted,

and the success which has attended them. May the energies of that great and prosperous city in which he is now engaged, be soon aroused and directed to sustain and advance the African cause!

NEW YORK, NOV. 12, 1830.

"I left home about the 9th of September, to attend the 'Methodist Episcopal Conference of Ohio,' convened at New Lancaster. I delivered an address before them, which was well received. They passed a Resolution, 'cordially approving the benevolent designs of the American Colonization Society.' The Rev. H. O. Sheldon, of Wooster, and the Rev. Adam Poe, of Circleville, respectively promised to deliver at least one address, and form an Auxiliary, and take up a collection within their circuits; and in return, I promised that the last Annual Report, and the Repository, should be sent to them gratuitously. The Repository has, no doubt, been already sent to Mr. Poe, in consequence of his having taken up a collection last 4th of July, at Columbus. At New Lancaster I formed an Auxiliary. Officers—*President*, Thomas Ewing. *Vice-Presidents*—Hon. E. Scofield, Hon. P. E. Beecher, Col. Noble, Dr. R. McNeil, John Creed. *Secretary*—Rev. Samuel Carpenter. *Treasurer*—Capt. Joseph Grubb. *Managers*—Rev. Z. Connell, Rev. Henry Fermandis, William J. Reese, Henry Stanberry, John Herman, George Sanderson, Rev. John Wright, Rev. John Wagenhals, Rev. George Weis, Jacob Claypool.

"I also formed the Licking county Colonization Society, at Newark. Officers—*President*, Rev. Noah Fiddler. *Vice-Presidents*—Rev. C. P. Bronson, Solomon Miles. *Secretary*—J. Mathiott. *Treasurer*—Amos H. Coffee. *Managers*—Dr. John J. Brice, Dr. David Marble, General Lucius Smith, General Jonathan Taylor, Col. Robert Davidson, Israel Dille, David Moore, Horace Gregory, Benjamin Briggs, John A. Reeder, Dr. E. Cooper, C. A. Darlington.

"I delivered an address to a numerous audience in Cleveland. There was the shadow of a Society there, which they promised to re-organise during the ensuing winter, when the court would be in session. I delivered an address to a small audience in Erie, Pa. where there is an Auxiliary of some activity. At Buffalo, I delivered an address, and took up a collection, amounting to \$9 80. Received of Mr. Bull, of Michigan, to be added to the above, 50 cents; and from Mr. Baldwin, of Baldwinsville, \$3.

"I also formed a Society at Buffalo. Officers—*President*, George Palmer. *Vice-President*, Henry Root. *Secretary*, James Stryker.

"At Auburn, I had an audience, on a Sunday evening, of ten or twelve hundred persons, and I think, made a good impression; but formed no Society.

"At Schenectady, on a Sunday evening, through the influence of Dr. Nott, I had an immense audience. I made no attempt to procure funds, but my address, which was very long, was listened to with patience and partiality. Dr. Nott is a very warm friend of the cause.

"On Sunday, two weeks ago, I formed an Auxiliary Society at Rahway, New Jersey. Officers—*President*, Adam Lee. *Vice-President*, Joseph O. Lufbery. *Secretary*, Frederick King. *Treasurer*, Job Squier. *Managers*, Rev. Thomas L. Janeway, Rev. Mr. Bull, Milan Ross, Dr. David S. Craig, Dr. J. B. Marsh, John Mann, Samuel Olive.

"Last week I formed a Society at Brooklyn, which promises very fair. Officers—*President*, A. Vansinderen. *Vice-Presidents*, Z. Lewis, N. Denton, T. Kirk, L. Lelfferts. *Treasurer*, A. Hegeman. *Secretary*, Clement Davison. *Managers*, E. Raymond, John Morris, E. R. Vanbenner, D. Stanford, A. S. Marven, R. Vanpel, R. M. White, R. V. S. Wilder, S. Benjamin, N. W. Sanford, Silas Butler, F. T. Peet.

"Last Sunday, I delivered an address in the Bowery church: I had but a small audience, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather—the rain falling in torrents just as church was going in. Several of my auditors on that occasion, have since subscribed \$20 each.

"It is a favourite object with me to endeavour to stir up the people of this city to contribute \$20,000, or, in other words, their proportion of the expense of colonizing the annual increase. And I am not discouraged from persevering in the effort, in consequence of the indifference, or the air of astonishment with which the proposition is heard by those whose co-operation is necessary to success."



## Letter from the Rev. T. F. Sessing,

SWISS MISSIONARY AT LIBERIA. TO DR. ELY

My Dear Friend, Dr. Ely,—Perhaps you will think, I have entirely forgotten you, as no letter from me has hitherto reached you: but be assured, this is not the case. Oh, how often do Mrs. Sessing and myself think of you and the kindness with which you have received and treated us. Alas! those hours are past, I am almost certain, to return no more. Our mission here has altered its appearance to a high degree: and as sure as I was then, when present in your circles, of its prosperous success, I am at present foreboding its final abandonment. Oh! that I were mistaken. Oh! how willingly would I take upon me the blame of discouragement and want of faith and hope.

but so it is. Our hands are bound, as it were, to labour amongst the natives as well as among the colonists. To the natives the door is not yet opened, and many obstacles in the way which must first be removed. And to work amongst the colonists, we never had a calling, nor did we receive authority, and without both you can do very little. Please do not ask me the reason why. I wish I was never obliged to give an answer for this except before that One, who searcheth the heart and knows the imaginations of it. But this one thing I know, that we soon shall be justified, and by a mighty hand be brought out into a wide room to labor for his glory. He knows what we suffered here from several causes; which he knows too; but praise be unto Him, now no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous; nevertheless afterwards it yieldeth the peaceful fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised unto it. All the time we have been here toiling, I now view in quite another light. I take it merely for a time of preparation; for a time of exercising faith, and hope; for a time to be made useful for missionary labors. Where! I do not care where; because He, whose work it is, careth for us. Therefore may only His will be done by us.

With the last vessel, that arrived here from Baltimore some of your weekly papers were brought over to us. They also came into my hands and I perused them with great pleasure.— Oh! you cannot think with what eagerness we grasp for any thing, that comes from home, and especially so, when I tell you, that to day it is a year since we left Basle, our home, and not one letter have we received since: neither from our committee, nor from our relations; the number of which, especially of Mrs. Sessing's family is very great, to comfort us, and cheer and encourage us in our distress and adversities. But so it is the will of God, we must learn *patience* and *experience* and finally, when all is likely to die away, *hope* which maketh not ashamed. Oh! how good is God, that he honoreth us to suffer in his service and for his name's sake. We generally complain, look sad, and even murmur at the adversities, and against God, when he thus manifest his love towards us; but how foolishly do we act, then! Ought we not rather to think, there is something amiss, that God does not approve of our proceedings: and

therefore he suffers us to go our own way, when our days are nothing but joy and pleasure? Well, then, let us take courage even in affliction, and in the seeming withdrawal of His presence and wise counsel. He cannot forsake us; and the farther He seems from us, the nearer He is.

If you would be so kind as to send me by a future opportunity some of your papers packed up in a small parcel, with a few words from your pen, especially about the proceedings of Dr. Blumhardt, with the American friends, as far as you know them, as also about the prevailing opinion of the propriety of sending more white missionaries to these parts, after the losses of so many valuable lives, with my direction to it, I should feel very much obliged to you. You see we are so far from home that it is a sweet comfort to us, to know that about in the middle of the way we have friends and kinsmen in the Lord, whose interest it is, to care for us as our fathers do at home. Each inquiry respecting the mission or our personal affairs has to cross the ocean four times before the answer and counsel comes again to our hands. Being thus situated, you will easily feel for us, and excuse my importunateness. My dear wife, whose health commonly is tolerably good, but since some months rather wavering, wishes especially to be remembered to Mrs. Ely, and other female friends in Philadelphia. And now my dear friend, I must conclude for this time. Please to have me remembered to all the dear Presbyterian friends, who have taken so great an interest in us when we were in the United States; but whose names I do not know.

While seas and shores separate us, our spirits can ever be united, and the bond of faith and prayer will ever be felt, if only the love of God dwells in our hearts. For this let us pray most fervently, and especially for a general outpouring of his Holy Ghost over all nations and on all societies having at heart the propagation of his Gospel, that His name may soon be known and heard from every mouth, as the only name, in which we can be saved. Your friend and brother in Christ.

T. F. SESSING.

P. S. I did not mention Kessling; the cause is he is not present with us, having gone down the coast to Danish Accra in the Liberia, to see our brother Henke, who has been left alone, being bereaved of his three brethren by death.

## **U. S. Agency in Liberia.**

We have perused, with surprise and regret, the Report of Mr. Amos Kendall, Fourth Auditor to the Navy Department, on the subject of the United States' Agency in Liberia. This report is intended to show that "a large portion of the expenditures at this Agency is not justified by the language or object of the act" under which it was made, and that "such an extensive and costly establishment" as exists at Cape Montserado, "is not necessary for the accomplishment of every object contemplated by the act of Congress." But nothing, in our humble judgment, can be more erroneous, than the idea that Congress, after having acquiesced in the just and humane views which were submitted to them by Mr. Monroe, in regard to his interpretation of this act, and after (when the first appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars had been expended) having renewed appropriations from year to year, has given no sanction to the expenses incurred by this Agency, and is utterly opposed to the policy, which has, under preceding administrations, been pursued towards it by the Executive. Can we believe that the proceedings of the Congress of the United States towards unfortunate men rescued from slavery, and brought under their protection, should be marked with inhumanity and cruelty? And could any thing be more unkind, ungenerous, inhuman, unworthy of the character of this nation, than to send back such poor Africans as had been thrown upon our shores, and were dependent upon our charity, to be placed among barbarous tribes upon the African Coast, without food or raiment or defence: with no assistance in establishing themselves at the place where they might be landed; and no ability or means of returning to their country and friends? Compared with such treatment, to consign them to perpetual slavery in the United States would be merciful, and to put the price for which they were sold into the national treasury would be honourable.

But if it was the purpose of Congress (as it would seem to us must be evident to any one whose views of National duty were not confined to dollars and cents,) to do a benefit to the recaptured Africans, then unquestionably they did intend to provide for their temporary subsistence: for their defence, and to give them such instructions as might enable them to return to their

friends, or if not, to live in comfort and peace. It was perfectly understood at the time the Act of 1819 was passed, that, in the prosecution of the objects, the Government and the Colonization Society would be mutually beneficial to each other. It was evident that the principal expense must be incurred at the outset. The purpose of Mr. Monroe, was not merely to provide for those Africans sent out under his administration, but so to establish the agency, that in future years, it might prove an asylum for such Africans as might be brought in the execution of the laws against the slave-trade, under the protection of the United States. An asylum is now provided, and the expense for the recaptured Africans will in future, be trifling, compared with what it has necessarily been in time past. The views and policy of Mr. Monroe on this subject were liberal and enlightened, and had they been narrowed down to the opinions of the Fourth Auditor, they would, it seems to us, have been dishonorable to Congress, and never have received the approbation of the American people.



## Intelligence.

RECAPTURED AFRICANS.—It is well known that the African negroes brought to this port by the officers of the U. S. schr. *Grampus*, were held by the United States' Marshal by no other authority than the verbal direction of the District Attorney; since their arrival the ruffians who tore them from the bosom of their country, have made several attempts to recover possession of them. They tried to bond them, but could not get any person to become their security. We wish New Orleans may never find within its bounds men base and mean enough to lend their names in support of such miscreants.

The United States' Marshal was somewhat placed in jeopardy with regard to these negroes, supporting them without knowing who was to pay him—whether the United States or the Spaniards, or whether he had any right to be paid at all. An application was made to the Judge of the U. States, by Alfred Hancun and John Maeready, Esqrs. for a writ of Habeas Corpus in the name of those negroes, for the purpose that the United States Court should first declare that these Africans being unjustly, illegally, and oppressively dragged from their native country and their homes, and their fire sides by lawless ruffians in open defiance of the laws of civilized nations and of humanity, should be declared *Free from their birth*; *that* as such, secondly, that being declared Free men they should be declared under the protection of the government of the United States, and to be disposed of as the law of the United States should direct; and thereby, that for the infraction of the United States Ma-

these things were necessary as well as they were for the interest of the wretched Africans.

The Judge delivered his opinion, in which he stated the case as it really was with great clearness and precision. He said, amongst other things, that a case of this kind had scarcely ever before occurred, and that on this occasion the proper officer of the government had been applied to, and as to the future disposal of these persons, he had no doubt the government would dispose of them to the best advantage to themselves. The Marshall had sufficient authority to detain these Africans as they were delivered to him by an officer of the U. States Navy. A law was passed in 1808, which prohibited the introduction of foreign negroes, and in case any should be introduced, gave the different states the power to dispose of them as it seemed best to them. Louisiana had uniformly sold them; but a law had been made subsequently, taking from the states this power, and authorizing the government of the United States to send all such negroes to Africa.

Since this was the case, he thought they could not obtain their liberty at present. If they were made free now by the United States Court, the State of Louisiana would seize on them in pursuance of the law passed at the last session of the legislature, compelling all free people of color who have come into this state since 1828 to leave, and they would be driven off perhaps into another state which had similar laws: thus these miserable beings would be hunted like wild beasts from one state to another. They were now protected by the United States and their ultimate fate would depend upon the determination of the Cabinet at Washington.

[*N. O. Advertiser.*]

SIERRA LEONE.—The possession of Sierra Leone is deemed necessary, under the treaties entered into by this country with respect to the Slave Trade: the Colony is not more unhealthy than other stations on the coast: the climate produces no morbid effect on persons born there: it is, therefore, the intention of Government to fill up the civil situations in future as much as possible, by persons of color. The Mixed-Commission Courts have been removed to the Island of Fernando Po: great expense and loss of life will be hereby saved, as most of Slave Vessels are captured near that Island, and have to beat up to Sierra Leone for adjudication, often with difficulty and delay. While therefore, the Slaves hereafter recaptured will chiefly be established at Fernando Po, those already settled in Sierra Leone, with their children and any other Liberated Africans who may be added to them, will continue to be protected and instructed by this country, in the most economical manner which can consist with the attainment of the end in view. It is probable that the religious Instruction and Education of the liberated Africans there will be committed to the Church Missionary Society, arrangements being in progress for that end: due provision will, no doubt, be made for conferring the same blessing on such Natives as shall be settled on Fernando Po.—[*Lon. Missionary Reg.*]



PEOPLE OF COLOUR.—The Society of Friends have removed from this State, 652 persons of colour from under their care, and an unknown number of children, husbands and wives, that were connected with them by consanguinity.—In doing this, the Society have expended twelve thousand, seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars fifty cents. There are remaining in their care, four hundred and two.—[*Rabigh Rev.*]



## Notice.

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held on the third Monday of January. Auxiliary Societies are invited to represent themselves by delegates on this occasion.



## Liberal Donation.

It will be seen by our list of Donations, that a friend has just transmitted \$1000 to the Society. The gentleman to whom we are indebted for this donation, has heretofore been one of the most liberal contributors to our funds; nor has he done less for the cause by his influence than by his liberality.

Our friends have doubtless observed with pleasure the increased liberality, during the past season, of the Fourth of July collections. We have great confidence, that at no remote period, nearly every church in the Union will annually come forward with her donation to the African cause, on the Fourth of July.



## Contributions

*To the American Colonization Society, from 15th November, to 15th December, 1830.*

Collection by Rev George Duffield, in Pres ch Carlisle, Pa	\$18 45
J F Norton, Annual payment on the plan of Gerrit Smith,	100
Subscription by three ladies of the church of Rev George	
W Janvier, at Pottsgrove, N J towards erecting a Pres-	5
byterian Chapel at Liberia, per Rev George W Janvier,	100
Gerrit Smith, Esq his fourth payment, .....	

*Total amount.* \$224 45

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$221 43
Thomas Bullington, of Guyandott, Va as follows, viz:—		
Thomas Bullington, subscription, .....	\$100	
Joseph Gardener, do .....	2 50	
J. H. do .....	2 50	
W. B. do .....	2	
J Bullington, do .....	1	
Sampson Sanders, do .....	20	130
by J H B Latrobe, Esq of Baltimore, as follows:—		
for proceeds of work done by Sabbath School Teachers of Frederick co Md by Rev J Swan, .....		10
Col Soc of Kentucky, per Edward H Taylor, Esq Treas		250
A Society of friends to the cause of humanity and the rights of man, by Thos Harback, Wilkinsonville, Mass		10
Donation by the same gentleman, ....		3
From Rev. Mr. Bascom, .....		150
Society of Inquiry respecting Africans, J K Converse, of the Theological Seminary, Princeton, N Jersey, \$21		
from ditto, to pay for the Repository next year, 2	—	23
Part of the avails of property in the State of New York, purchased for the benefit of the American Col Society,		1000
Donation of a number of young gentlemen in the Polytechnic, Chittenango, Madison county, New York, who formed themselves into a class of labourers for the benefit of their health. They undertook a piece of labour, which would yield them some pecuniary profit; and resolved to devote the avails to some charitable object. They resolved, after hearing an address in the Dutch church of that place, to present this first part of their labour to the American Colonization Society, .....		20
		<hr/>
		\$1817 43
		<hr/>

The following collections were received by Seth Terry, Esq. of Hartford, Conn. and constitute a part of the \$1200 acknowledged in our last number.

Canaan, South, Rev. Mr. Prentice,...	\$ 6 60
Winchester, Methodist, Rev. W. Coo,.....	3
Wolcott, Rev. Mr. Wheelock,...	3 50
Franklin, Rev. Dr. Nott,....	4 48½
Goshen, North, Rev. Mr. Carrington,...	4 02
Thompson, Rev. Mr. Dow,.....	9 65
Plainfield, Rev. Mr. Fowler,.....	5 61
Norwich, Rev. Mr. Mitchell,....	50 03
Washington, New Preston, Rev. Mr. Cole, ...	7 62
Hebron, Rev. Mr. Arms,.....	4
Canterbury, Rev. Mr. Platt,.....	5 38
Bolton, a friend, by Mrs. Parmelee,.....	1
Fairfield, Green-farms, Rev. E. Smith,.....	18 76
Litchfield, South farms, by J. M. Pierpont,.....	8
Stamord, Rev. Mr. Smith,.....	12
E. Haddon and Lyme—Haddyme, Rev. Mr. Vail,....	6
A Lady, by P. Canfield,.....	60 25
Cheshire, by Rev. Jos. Whiting,.....	13

The collections received from Grove Wright, Esq. will be acknowledged in our next number.



